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## The Freeman's Champion

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## Kansas Politics, &c.

[For the Freeman's Champion.]  
A Card.

To the People of Douglas County:—  
Justice to myself and friends require from me a word of explanation; as I was grossly misrepresented and posted by circular in a false position on Monday, during the election for township Supervisor.

The County Board have had under consideration the location of the County Buildings, for three months; but as it was a delicate matter to locate and erect buildings worth \$30,000, and do it satisfactorily, I kept deferring the matter and refused to consent to any location, before the old Board went out of office, though every influence was brought to bear for that purpose. And so eager were some, who were unable to control the board, that an act passed the Legislature providing for three commissioners to locate the buildings, but from some cause it failed to become a law. Now if I had been so corrupt, as some charge, I had plenty of time and power to locate the buildings and so have bound the county that they could not be removed. This is well known to all.

In the meantime the wants of the county became imperative. There was no place to confine prisoners, and large bills were run against the county at the hotels for boarding them. The county was in debt, no money in the Treasury, no court room and clerk's office, and rents high. To save great cost to the county, I built a jail, furnished clerk's office and took up bills at my own expense, when no one would take the county warrants at 25 cents on the dollar.

To economize, I held that those owning lots in the vicinity of the county buildings should donate something towards their erection; and did not say what point of the town I preferred, as I wished to draw a donation from the business men, as any man of any financial tact would do the same thing.

The other two members of the Board were favorable to the side hill, on Babcock's land, near Robinson's house, as being a point nearest the people they represented, and one on which the Court House could have been seen nearly all over the county.

My personal preferences were the business part of the town, as my interest and that of the people of Lawrence lay there; but I stated, that if a question should arise between two points—the heights or the river bottom in West Lawrence—I would prefer the heights all the time. This is the position I took from first to last. But during the entire session of the Board, neither Col. Eldridge, nor any of his friends, came into the court room one time; hence they knew nothing of its action, but proceeded altogether on idle rumors, as they did not wish to be informed.

The Legislature, at its recent session, threw out the county officers and provided a new election all over the Territory, as it was said, for the purpose of enabling the Free State men, in certain localities, who had been defeated by fraud, to select men of their own choice. To say nothing

about their power to do this, the office of right belonged to me, the election being a matter of form. My name was placed on a ticket, and some men took an apparent interest in me, prior to the day of election, as I presume, to place me under obligation to them in the event of my success. Here the Colonel saw a good chance for a financial operation, in locating the county buildings, letting the contractors, and in using the county funds in their construction, being a peculiar adept in this business, having had the management of the Kansas aid fund. In order to secure this position, a false issue must be presented.

We must say that "Miller owns a large amount of money, in town proper, yet he is in favor of putting the buildings on Babcock's claim; therefore he is bought." Shall such bribery be sustained?

Such was the false issue sprung upon us suddenly on Monday morning. The true issue was this: Shall Col. Eldridge have a choice in locating the buildings near his hotel, and have control of the Court House, and on which to start his wild-cat bank, whose charter makes paper money a legal tender?

This was a prize too great to be lost without an effort. Hence a great excitement about fraud was produced; a free bar opened, and other base inducements were given to certain persons to peddle tickets and utter slanderous charges.

Such were the corrupt means by which I was defeated; a defeat that I cared nothing about, as the office involved responsibility which I did not wish to assume, unless I was the influenced, voluntary choice of the people. But my honor and reputation, which I consider of far more value to me than gold, demand this public vindication, which I am free to say, have only been questioned by those men who have spent so much of their lives in public swindles, that like the depraved debauchees, they suspect all others equally corrupt with themselves.

The fact that I represent \$25,000 worth of lots in the town proper, and was preparing to build to the cost of \$3,000 or \$10,000 more, makes the charge of taking the county buildings off the town site extremely ridiculous. After this explanation I am perfectly satisfied with the result, as I have shifted a responsibility that for three months I have refused to assume and I leave the office of President of the Board with this consolation: that I have done all in my power for the benefit of the county; can show a clean record, a saving to the county of at least \$1,000 during my short term of office, and was only defeated by those vile means which no honorable man would stoop to employ, and I have no desire for victories won in that way.

But to those friends who firmly refused to believe the malicious charges brought against me, I take this occasion to return my most sincere thanks.  
JOSIAH MILLER.

Lawrence, March 25, 1858.

## [For the Freeman's Champion.] Letter from the Fort Scottites to Gov. Denver.

A very singular letter recently appeared in the Fort Scott Democrat, from the citizens of that town to Gov. Denver, containing a serious howl over an article published some time since in the Freeman's Champion. The article alluded to, is denominated by the Fort Scottites as a "big get of falsehoods." Supposing this to be true, what excuse do they have for getting up another "big get of falsehoods" (and "wickedly" so) and forwarding them, by wholesale, to Gov. Denver? The single alluded to in the article is falsely stated. Capt. Hamilton is represented as going out with others to meet Bayne and to tell him he "could enter town."

Hamilton did go out with Mr. Crawford and Campbell, but how did it happen that Hamilton was in town? Why, Bayne sent him in to inform some of the supposed Law and Order citizens that he was about to enter town with writs to arrest those persons who were "charged of abusing Johnson." Campbell, Crawford and Judge Williams knew all before they went out. They never told Bayne "he could enter town if that was his object." There was no "could" about it. He went there to go into town and went in without a "could."

As for the "system of robbery and bloodshed which has been kept up by these men and their band, for the last six months on the Osage," this charge comes with a very good grace from Fort Scott. How long since the citizens of that place became so pious as to be horrified at "robbery and bloodshed?" They must have a less exalted idea of "robbery" than they had some time ago when they robbed four teams of sixty-six hundred pounds of flour and compelled the owners to pack it into their dens for them! and a portion of that flour belonged to a poor widow and her orphan children!! The "robbery" item in that letter, no doubt, will be edifying to the Governor. As regards the "cry of Missourians invading this part of Kansas," it was true. It was currently reported throughout the county that they were coming, a large number of them; and, under the pretence of hunting stolen horses, to "clean out Osage, Mill Creek and Marmaton." The "cry" was true, whether there was any ground for the alarm remains to be seen. The letter says "five or seven men, did go to Barnesville" &c., "citizens of this county." Why did they not boldly and truthfully tell the Governor that nine men did go to Barnesville from Fort Scott and that they were there joined by nine more from Missouri, and that they there took a young man named Barry a prisoner, and after finding out from Barry that Bayne had a force sufficient to defend themselves, they released the prisoner and returned home? Why did they not go on and hunt the stolen horses?—Because it has not been shown that any horses have been stolen, and I further no horses been "found in possession of the thieves at their fort and recovered." Mr. Ripley lost four or five horses, they were gone three or four days and returned themselves. They might have been stolen by some body, but nobody knows by whom.

Another item in the Fort Scott "budget" is concerning "robbery, horse-stealing, and shooting with evident design of murder," on Marmaton. Aside from that point, on the Marmaton where Fort Scott is situated, there is not a more peaceable and quiet settlement in Kansas or anywhere else than on Marmaton. There has not been a single instance of robbery or horse-stealing on that stream, and but a single case of shooting and that was caused by whisky and an old grudge. Neither have "the inhabitants of the country on those streams and region around, arisen to expel these so-called Bayne or Lane men." Marshal Little only and his posse of U. S. Dragoons are the men that have arisen to expel those men, and no body else. The citizens of Fort Scott "have been constrained from a sense of duty" to the Governor, "to testify to the truth." Well, why didn't they tell it? The Governor in his "official capacity" would have been glad, no doubt, to get a few facts from Fort Scott.

The names of three or four Free State men appear among the signatures, so that the Judge certifies "without distinction as to party" &c. It is said this letter underwent a revision after it was signed. That may account for the "without distinction as to party" &c. At Marmaton, K. T. April 2, 1858.

## [For the Freeman's Champion.] More About the Double-Barreled Cannon.

When the Double-Barreled Cannon was first discovered approaching Fort Scott, and before the terrible critter had been fully recognized as a dangerous implement of war, the scouts that made the discovery, in forming a hasty opinion, decided that there were, at least, three or four hundred men in rushing upon the town to destroy it. The scouts hastened in with the alarming intelligence, which spread terror and dismay throughout the village; the untried democracy, even, quailed before the approaching enemy. Knowing that the Fort Scott company, not exceeding forty men, under the command of Capt. James Hill, would be unable to defend the town against such unequal odds, there seemed to be no means of salvation within their reach. In the midst of overwhelming despair, most fortunately, a ray of hope gleamed into their minds. A council of war was held, and it was unanimously agreed upon, to send a messenger to Capt. Hamilton, up the Marmaton, and get him to come down with his "company of abolitionists" and help defend the town. Accordingly, a messenger was immediately despatched, and in hot haste made his way to Capt. Hamilton, and implored him to call out his company and march to their assistance. The captain, struck with pity in view of their forlorn condition, hastened to summon his men, and having collected together as many as the exigency of the case would permit, hastened to the "seat of war" where all hands waited with breathless anxiety for the enemy. After several hours of painful suspense, intelligence came in that their enemy was nothing more nor less than a steam boiler and engine! Gladness once more pervaded the people, and joy illuminated the faces that sorrow had just deserted.

The war having ended, a sort of thanksgiving ensued. Capt. Hamilton and his "Jim Lane Militia" were made the guests of the town during the night. The hotel and the houses of Gen. Clark, Gov. Ransom, and Greenwood were opened for their welcome reception, where pies, cakes, cheese, and a plenty of whisky and brandy were placed before them.

Next morning Captains Hamilton and Hill formed their companies upon the parade ground facing each other, when the "Jim Lane men" received the congratulations of the citizens, through Gov. Ransom and Judge Williams. The Governor improved the opportunity to good advantage, for he had not been favored with the privilege of addressing a company of "rebellious abolitionists" since he left Michigan. Judge Williams made one of his good natured speeches. Speaking to men is one thing, and speaking of men, is quite a different thing, ain't it Judge? He told them that any man or men in Fort Scott (meaning those who had mobbed Johnson) who had violated the law should be arrested, but he did not tell them that when writs should come he should "advise them to run."

The scenes of that eventful occasion closed by a march around the parade ground. Judge Williams playing the fife and the recipients of "ARMY MADE CLOTHING" at his heels.

Marmaton, K. T., March 30, 1858.  
Capt. Hamilton's company is noted for temperate habits, therefore but little liquor was used by them.

An exchange says: "There is nothing like nature as developed in females; for no sooner does a female juvenile begin to walk and notice things, than it takes after its mother and wants a baby. It is almost incredible how much of matter and feeling is wasted on rag babies and squint-eyed Dutch dolls."

Positive men err most of any.

## Miscellaneous.

### Personal Appearance of Jim Lane.

On Thursday, the 4th inst., we, in company with a large number of other citizens of this city, paid a visit to our neighboring village, Elwood, K. T., for the express purpose of seeing the notorious and unenviable Kansas fanatic, Jim Lane, a synopsis of whose speech on the occasion, we have already given. He entered the village mounted on a small Kansas pony, and escorted by some half dozen men, who were likewise mounted. In the person of Lane, we expected to see a perfect two-legged hyena, or man-eater, in man shape; or a man with great bushy whiskers, looking for all the world like, we imagine, a sea pirate looks. Though we hate Lane and his course as bad as we do any of those animals mentioned or described, or even one not yet described—the devil—we must confess we saw nothing, bad in the looks and personal appearance of the man.

He rides and stands erect, appears to be about forty years old; is about six feet tall, and rather spare and slender; has a firm and decided look—rather melancholy—with closely shaven face, thin hair, a towering prominent forehead, deep sunk, small blue eyes, with forehead projecting over, which in the language of another, "forms a perfect shingle roof;" a rather short Roman nose and peaked chin.

His manner of speaking is rather fiery and impetuous, he jesticulates considerably in a rather emphatic manner—his countenance rapidly betraying all of his inward emotions—now dark and gloomy, and then all at once overspread with a hint of sarcastic smile, which is altogether peculiar to himself. He is evidently any man to suit the occasion, or a crowd, and readily betrays it in every feature and emotion; and has doubtless long since learned when he is "in Rome to do as Rome does."—St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal.

### Why Women are Unhealthy.

Many of the physical evils—the want of vigor, the inaction of system, the languor and physical affections—which are so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of well-trained mental power and well exercised self control, and to an absence of fixed habits of employment. Real cultivation of the intellect, earnest exercise of moral powers, the enlargement of the mind by the acquisition of knowledge, and the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, for endurance of inevitable evils, and for energy in combating such as they may overcome, are the ends which education has to attain. Weakness but becomes infirmity. The power of the mind over the body is immense. Let that power be called forth; let it be trained and exercised, and vigor both of mind and body will be the result. There is a homely, unpolished saying that "it is better to wear out than to rust out," but it tells a plain truth—rust consumes faster than use. Better, a million times better, to work hard, even to the shortening of existence, than to sleep and to eat away the precious gift of life, giving no other cognizance of its possession. By work or industry, of whatever kind it may be, we give a practical acknowledgement of the value of life—of its high intentions, of its manifold duties. Earnest, active industry is a living hymn of praise a never failing source of happiness; it is obedience, for it's God's great law of moral existence.

A STRANGE DRINK.—An old toper bet that he could, when blindfolded, tell each of several kinds of liquors. When brandy, whisky, gin, and other drinks were presented to him, he pronounced correctly what they were. At length a glass of pure water was given him; he tasted it; paused, tasted again, and again considered, and shook his head. At last he said: "Gentlemen, I give it up. I am not used to that sort of liquor."

A very good story for the Maine law folks to swallow.

MONEY AND HEALTH.—There is this difference between those two temporal blessings—health and money. Money is the most envied but the least enjoyed. Health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all their money for health. Colton.

## Important Truths to Wives.

In domestic happiness the wife's influence is much greater than her husband's; for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence—be granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums, her husband's respectability and credit are created or destroyed. No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravagance and mismanagement; and more is spent in times than women would easily believe. The one great expense, whatever it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on ere incurred; the income is prepared to meet it; but it is pennies imperceptibly sliding away which do the mischief; and this alone the wife can stop, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household. It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those little niceties which mark a well-regulated house. An unfinished crucifix stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a clammy spoon, a soiled table cloth, a mustard pot, its old contents sticking hard and brown about it, are several nothings; but each can raise an angry word or cause discomfort.

## How to be Unhappy.

In the first place, if you want to be miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself, and of your own things. Don't care about anybody else. Have no feeling for any one but yourself. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy; but rather, if you see a smiling face, be jealous lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off in any respect than yourself; think unkindly toward them, and speak slightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest some one should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and, if any one comes near your things, snap at him like a mad dog. Content earnestly for everything that is your own, though it may not be worth a pin; for your rights are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive, and take everything that is said to you in playfulness in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends, lest they should not think enough of you, and if at any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon their conduct you can.

## Employment.

There is no feeling so bad as that of laziness, (don't laugh, reader, for we are not now speaking from experience,) and there is no situation so miserable as that wherein we are unemployed. Men's faculties of body and mind were not given to remain idle and passive; such a mind would be a mind of nonentity. Though it might not be a life of suffering, yet it could not be one of enjoyment. We may be said to live in proportion as we actively improve the powers of life. Inactivity there is no enjoyment—nothing that can awaken a desire. We need not wish ourselves exempt from the necessity of labor, so called; it might as well be called exercise for our support. This is wisely ordained for our happiness, and he who violates this law of nature, suffers the consequences of the violation as much as to go contrary to any other ordination of Providence. Therefore, who would enjoy life much, let him off dull sloth, and actively enter upon his duties, and live much in a few years, rather than live little in many. The essence of life is good actions.—Keene (N. H.) Republican.

GET MARRIED.—Marry, let the risk be what it may; it gives dignity to your profession, inspires confidence, and commands respect. With a wife the lawyers are more trusty, the doctor more esteemed, the mechanic throws his hammer with increased power, and shoves the plane with a more dexterous hand; the merchant gets a better credit; in short, a man without a wife is no man at all. She nurses him while sick, she watches him in health. Gentlemen, get a wife; a pretty one if you like them best, a good one if she is to be found, and a rich one if you can get her.

Agriculture is the basis of all other interests. It has created and sustained our cities, cheered our land with railroad, given vitality to our manufacturers, and made this country the most glorious in the world.